

Wood's Commercial College,
311 EAST CAPITOL STREET,
Washington, D. C.
Established 1895 and heartily endorsed
by its students.

SUMMER SESSION.

Now is a good time to commence. New
classes formed every Monday.

Proposition No. 1.

Complete Course in Shorthand Type-
writing, \$50. (This will entitle a per-
son to instruction, day or evening, until
proficient and position is secured.)

Proposition No. 2.

Complete Course in Book-keeping and
English, \$50. (This will entitle a per-
son to instruction, day or evening, until
proficient and position is secured.)

Proposition No. 3.

Complete Course in Shorthand, Type-
writing, Book-keeping, and any other
subject the pupil may select, \$65. (This
will entitle a person to instruction, day
or evening, until proficient and position
is secured.)

Proposition No. 4.

Complete Course of instruction in
Typewriting, \$10. (This will entitle a
person to instruction, day or evening,
until proficient.)

Proposition No. 5.

Complete Course for Government Posi-
tion, Civil Service or Census, \$10. (This
will entitle a person to instruction, day
or evening, until prepared to pass the
examination.)

Proposition No. 6.

Complete Course in English Branches,
\$50. (This will entitle a person to in-
struction, day or evening until profi-
cient.)

Proposition No. 7.

Preparation for College, including
Latin, Greek, English and Mathematics.
Private lessons or class instructions.
Apply for rates.)

Proposition No. 8.

Instructions during May, June, July,
August. Day sessions, \$20; three months,
\$15. Evening sessions, \$12; three months,
\$10.

Proposition No. 9.

Private and class instructions to coach
public school pupils so they can enter
next grade; three months, \$10; one
month, \$4.
The rates given are for cash, but satis-
factory arrangements may be made to
pay in installments.

Wood's Commercial College.
Gentlemen:

I am indeed glad that I took the course
in Stenography and Typewriting in your
institution. After having attended five
months, I could write one hundred words
per minute.

I think all who conscientiously pursue
their studies under your guidance will,
in a short while, become thoroughly
equipped stenographers.

I can certainly recommend Wood's
Commercial College.

Very sincerely,
JANIE H. EMMERIDGE.
Washington, D. C., Nov. 10, 1899.

Prof. Wood:

Am delighted with your method of
training pupils in the Civil Service
Course.

As a teacher of Book-keeping you
cannot be excelled; under your instruc-
tion it becomes an intensely interesting
study instead of a "dry bug-bear of
accounts."

For a good, practical business educa-
tion, one must go to Wood's Commercial
College.

Wishing you unbounded success, I am,
Yours truly,

CLARA HARRIET JONES.
1012 I St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

To whom it may concern:

I advise all persons who have any idea
of attending a business college to take a
course at Wood's Commercial College,
on account of its quick and easy system
in shorthand and type-writing and also
its experienced teachers. I was a pupil
of this College for five months in the
Shorthand Department, when I was
offered a situation as Court Reporter in
West Virginia, and it was through this
College that I was successful in my
work. I think that any student ought to
complete a course at this College in five
or six months, and with a great deal
of study and effort in much less time.
The Professor is very successful in obtaining
positions for his students and often gets
the best places a stenographer can hold.
I also consider it the best business col-
lege in Washington and one of the best
in the United States, if not the best.

JOHN WALKER FENTON.
June 1, 1899.

BARGAINS!

The readers of this pa-
per are constantly upon
the alert to ascertain
where goods can be pur-
chased at the lowest
prices, and if a merchant
does not advertise and
keep the buyer conver-
sant with his line of
goods, how can he expect
to sell them?

THINK OVER THIS!

CHINESE FRATERNITIES.

SECRET SOCIETIES AT THE BOT-
TOM OF ALL HER REVOLUTIONS.

Predecessors of the Boxers as Instru-
mental as They Promise to Be in
Shaping the Destinies of the Empire
—A Natural Outgrowth.

The Chinese Empire furnishes an
excellent illustration of Herbert Spencer's
dictum that an autocratic Govern-
ment fosters secret societies. In a
popular Government, where the na-
tional policy is shaped by public opin-
ion, freedom of speech deprives the se-
cret society of its very reason for
being, and where citizens of a republic
form a secret association it must be
from the pure love of secrecy. But
in a Government where the power of
life and death and the pursuit of hap-
piness is in the hands of one, and
where opposition or even remonstrance
is deemed treason, those who desire to
effect reform or achieve revenge must
resort to secrecy until the strength of
numbers gives some assurance of safety
and success.

The first of these associations of
which we have record is the "Crimson
Eyebrows." Immediately before the
beginning of the Christian era the
great Han dynasty which had ruled
China for 200 years, and was to rule
for 200 more, was temporarily under a
cloud, formed by a too powerful Min-
ister named Wang Mang, who made and
deposed Emperors at his will, and per-
mitted each monarch to retain the
crown only so long as it served
the ambition of the Minister; until hav-
ing by long practice become proficient
in the art of creating Sons of Heaven,
he brought forth his masterpiece, A.
D. 6, by himself assuming the purple,
or more accurately the yellow. In no
country has loyalty to a fallen house
been shown more devotedly than in
China in the many dynastic changes
which have occurred during her his-
tory of 5000 years.

The new Emperor had to meet re-
bellion on all sides, but was able to do
so successfully, and executions fol-
lowed his victorious arm until it
seemed that to oppose the usurper
was to court death. Here was a legiti-
mate opportunity for the Chinaman's
genius for conspiracy. Fan Chong, an
adherent of the Han, organized a
band in the Province of Shantung,
which quickly grew into an army
said to number 200,000 men. Each
member of the band had his eyebrows
painted crimson to signify that he de-
fected the last drop of his blood to the
cause, and it was, without doubt, this
symbolism, so effective upon the child-
ish mind of half-civilized man, which
determined the issue of the conquest.
The 400,000 fiery eyes struck terror
into the soldiers of Wang Mang, and
brought inspiration to the forces of
Han, and the usurper was defeated
and slain.

In 1279, after a desperate struggle of
nearly half a century, China passed
under the rule of the Mongols, and
Kublai Khan, the successor of the
great Genghis, founded the Yuan dy-
nasty. The Chinese were most unwill-
ing subjects, and after a rule of nine-
ty years the foreigners were driven
back across the northern border
whence they had come. Strange to
say, the leader of the patriots was a
Buddhist monk, and one most power-
ful factor in accomplishing the happy
result was the Society for Gazing on
the Moon. The ostensible purpose of
this association was to promote the
worship of the Queen of Heaven, and
whether anything more inimical to the
reigning house than this most innocent
diversion was intended by the found-
ers of the society is not known. The
Chinese dignity the most trivial affairs
of life with sentiments borrowed from
the ancients, and cover the most dan-
gerous conspiracies with the moral
precepts of Confucius. Whatever its
origin, the society became a potent-
ally to the political plotters who were
striving to restore a native rule to the
Empire. The annual festival for the
worship of the moon became a gather-
ing of conspirators, and the cakes
which it was the custom to eat in
honor of the lunar goddess were made
to do duty as envoys most extraordinary.
A summons to rise against the
Mongols on a set day was inclosed in
the cakes, which were sent from place
to place throughout the Empire.

We hear nothing of such societies
during the succeeding Ming dynasty,
but with the Manchu conquest in 1644
the secret conclave was revived with
increased vigor. The Manchus and
Chinese have never amalgamated, and
have hardly mingled; the conquered
still regard the conquerors as an in-
ferior race of barbarians. Every
large town has its Manchu city and its
Chinese city, and in every town there
is a Manchu garrison. The native
brotherhood which has, under various
names, religiously set itself to the
task of ousting the Manchu or Ts'ing
dynasty was attended in its origin by a
miracle. The Emperor Yung Ching
(1722-1735) directed or allowed severe
persecution against both Christianity
and Buddhism, and in one of the reli-
gious outbreaks the Shaolin Buddhist
monastery was sacked and burned, and
many of the monks were killed. A
few escaped, breathing vengeance
against the house of Ts'ing, and in
their flight came to a stream where
they stopped to quench their thirst.
Having cooled their throats, but not,
it would seem, their imaginations,
they saw floating on the water a
china censer, which being recovered,
was found to bear this legend: "Over-
throw the Ts'ing and restore the
Ming!" They straightway determined
to obey the command thus miraculously
conveyed, and mixing their blood
with wine they drank to the destruc-
tion of the Manchus. Thus was
formed the Water Lily Sect, which
has been the mother of all the secret

societies, except that of the Boxers,
which have threatened the rule of the
Manchus and endangered the very ex-
istence of the Empire during the pres-
ent century.

The long reign of Kien Lung, the
wisest of the Manchu rulers, gave lit-
tle cause and no opportunity for ag-
gressive action on the part of the new
brotherhood, but in the reign of his
successor, Kia King, outbreaks oc-
curred in Shantung province under the
direction of the White Water Lilies,
and in 1803 the assassination of the
Emperor was openly attempted in the
streets of Peking. The outrage was
rightly or wrongly charged to the
White Water Lilies, and an edict was
published making death the penalty
for membership. This penalty was to
some extent avoided by changing the
name of the association as often as
the necessity arose.

Under various names and sometimes
under none the operations of the so-
ciety were carried on with remarkable
vigor and daring. Insurrections con-
tinued during the reign of Kia King,
and in 1813 another unsuccessful at-
tempt was made upon the life of the
Emperor. There was little open activity
during the next reign, that of Tank-
wang (1820-50), but the Triads were
quietly fomenting the great Taiping
Rebellion, which in 1850 plunged
China into a civil war lasting fifteen
years, which was finally quelled with
the help of General "Chinese" Gor-
don. The Triads have since been dor-
mant, if not dead; yet their spirit was
reincarnated for a time in the Kolao
Hwai, a society formed of veterans of
the imperial troops who had been
engaged against the Taipings. Unlike
their predecessors, however, they at-
tacked not the Manchus, but the white
foreigners, and occasioned the rising
against the whites in 1880 and 1890.

The avowed purpose of the Triads
was the dethronement of the Ts'ings,
but the membership was drawn main-
ly from the dregs of society, and their
practical activity lay largely along the
line of burglary, robbery and murder,
and in all the vicissitudes of their dan-
gerous calling they were faithful to
each other and to their oath.

The impressive ceremonies attending
their initiation were conducive to fel-
lows. In the dead of night the novice
was brought before the assembly, of-
ten gathered in the depths of a forest,
and as a preliminary ceremony was
obliged to prick his finger with a silver
needle, allowing the blood to drip into
a bowl of wine, which he then drank.
The written oath, consisting of twenty-
six parts, was next read to him, and
after he had sworn the oath was
burned as an offering to the gods, who
were supposed to visit the renegade
with terrible vengeance. The novice
was then made to "cross the bridge,"
which consisted in his standing under-
neath two naked swords held over his
head by two brothers, while the presid-
ing officer or elder brother heard him
reaffirm his allegiance. The new mem-
ber then wrung off a cock's head, say-
ing: "Thus may I perish if I forget I
divulge."

The Triads are no more, and this
present breed of Boxers seems to be
entirely different in origin and pur-
pose.—New York Sun.

Cheese From Skimmed Milk.

In a report to the State Department
Consul Nelson, at Bergen, gives some
facts relative to the discovery of mak-
ing cheese from pasteurized milk. It
was considered until recently impos-
sible to make cheese of churn milk,
and dairymen could rid themselves of
it only by selling it as feed for pigs
or by throwing it away. A short
time ago Dr. Frans Elander, a chem-
ist at Stockholm, Sweden, discovered
a process by which the above-men-
tioned difficulties have been remedied.
As a result of this discovery cheese
can be made of pasteurized skim milk
which is palatable and nourishing, and
is free from tubercular bacilli. This
cheese is known as "caseol," and ow-
ing to its fine quality is more digesti-
ble than the ordinary cheese. Dairymen
of London have made experi-
ments with caseol and have been re-
warded by favorable results. The
Consul says he will gladly secure
samples of this cheese for dairymen
of this country who are desirous of
making experiments.—Washington
Star.

Some Good Indian Soldiers.

English experts believe that the
Goorkha, who is a native of Nepal,
India, is the best soldier in the world.
Sturdily built, of an average height
of five feet three inches, the Goorkha
is equally good in a hand-to-hand con-
test with the bayonet or at long range
with the rifle. The Sikh ranks second as
a soldier of the native contingent. He
comes from the Punjab, averages six
feet in height and is supple, sinewy
and athletic as the stereotyped Red
Indian. The Sikhs and Goorkhas are
ancient enemies and did their best to
exterminate each other in the Sutlej
war of 1846. The Pathan probably
stands third in the native list as a war-
rior, but does not class with the other
two tribes named above in the matter
of endurance, and there is always a
doubt about his loyalty.

Too Much Game in Bedroom.

A Great Pond young man had a sur-
prise one night recently that was not
altogether agreeable. The front door
blew open some time in the night, and
a hedgehog walked in, wended its way
upstairs, and when the young man
awoke it was quietly sitting on the
broad window sill of his room. He
did not stop for inquiries before knock-
ing it through the screen, but there
was a quantity of quills in the case-
ment next morning as souvenirs of his
nocturnal visitor.—Maine Sportsman.

As to Art.

Art is long, but not wide enough to
cover all the crimes that are com-
mitted in its name.—Puck.

RELIABLE DAIRYMEN.

DIRECTORY OF LEGITIMATE DEALERS.

The following dairymen are known to the Editor of the CITIZEN as reliable producers, who own their
own herds of cattle and deliver their own product. There are no milk Hucksters in this list.

BENNING FARM DAIRY,

J. P. REILLY, Proprietor.
Benning, - - - D. C.
Established 1892. Pure milk right from the
farm served in sealed jars twice a day.
Customers are invited to inspect my dairy
at their pleasure.

HILLOCK DAIRY,

JOHN BERGLING, Proprietor.
Mt. Olivet Road, D. C.
Established 1894. Pure milk served to my
customers fresh from the dairy every
morning.

Chevy Chase Farm Dairy,

GEO. A. WISE, Proprietor.
Chevy Chase, - - - Maryland.
Established 1881. I try to serve the very
best quality of milk. It is possible for a man
to produce. My herd and dairy farm are
open to inspection at all times.

AGER'S FARM DAIRY,

A. B. AGER, Proprietor.
Hyattsville, Maryland.
Established 1879. I have a herd of thirty-
five cattle—mostly Jerseys—and deliver
whole milk fresh from the farm every
morning.

GUDE'S DAIRY,

ALEX. GUDE, Proprietor.
Hyattsville, Maryland.
Established 1884. Pure milk delivered
fresh from the farm every morning.
My dairy and herd will always bear
inspection.

OAK GROVE DAIRY,

D. MCCARTHY, Proprietor.
Bladensburg Road, D. C.
Established 1895. Fresh milk delivered
direct from my dairy farm every morning.
Two deliveries a day contemplated
soon.

St. John's Park Dairy,

Mary Harriet Hatcher, Prop.
Brookland, D. C.
Established 1898. Pure milk delivered
every morning. We invite an inspection of
our place at all times.
My milk for children a specialty.

CHEVY CHASE DAIRY,

H. G. CARROLL, Proprietor.
Chevy Chase, - - - Maryland.
Established 1897. Fresh milk direct from
the farm served to customers every morning.
An examination of my premises invited at
all times.

Woodside Farm Dairy.

JOHN HERRIGAN, Proprietor.
3601 O Street N. W.
Established in 1865. Pure Durham
and Alderney milk from Woodside Farm
Dairy, on the Ridge Road. Two deliv-
eries daily. Prompt service.

CEDAR GLEN DAIRY,

P. H. HORN, Proprietor.
Benning, D. C.
Established 1899. Milk delivered twice
a day in Washington.
Special attention paid to milk for babies.

GRAND VIEW DAIRY,

JOHN S. ORRISON, Proprietor.
Takoma Park, D. C.
Established 1895. The quality of milk I
serve is gaining me new customers every
day. My place will always bear in-
spection.

RUPPERT FARM DAIRY,

J. O'KEEFE, Proprietor.
Brightwood Avenue, - - - D. C.
Established 1894. I own my own herd of
cattle and make two deliveries a day.
My dairy plant and milk will always
bear inspection.

BRIGHTWOOD DAIRY,

MRS. C. ROBINSON, Proprietor.
Brightwood, D. C.
Established 1898. We deliver morning's
milk only every morning.
Our night's milk is all sold to
dealers.

GRANBY FARM DAIRY,

BARRETT BROS., Proprietors.
Bunker Hill Road, - - - Maryland.
(P. O. Brookland, D. C.)
Pure milk and cream, delivered to any
part of the city. Prompt delivery.
Satisfaction guaranteed.

Sligo Mill Road Dairy,

ISAIAH KREGLIO, Proprietor.
Woodburn, - - - D. C.
(P. O. Address, Mt. Pleasant, D. C.)
Established 1896. I serve pure milk right
straight from the farm every morning. An
inspection of my methods and dairy solicited.

JERSEY DAIRY,

D. ALLIAN, Jr., Proprietor.
2111 Benning Road.
Established in 1893. The present proprietor
was born and brought up in the business.
Has a herd of 27 Jersey cattle. Two de-
liveries a day throughout the city.

Crystal Spring Dairy,

HUGH McMAHON, Proprietor.
Brightwood, D. C.
Established 1888. I have Jersey cows only
and serve the very best milk I can produce.
If you want to see a fine herd of cattle,
come and see mine.

HOYLE'S FARM DAIRY,

MRS. A. J. HOYLE, Proprietor.
Congress Heights, - - - D. C.
Established 1894. We serve first-class milk
all bottled on the farm. Dairy always open
to inspection.

Buena Vista Dairy,

O. A. LANDON, Proprietor.
Suitland Road, near Suitland, Md.
Established in 1880. I am on the farm
with fifty head of cattle and deliver only
pure milk that will always bear in-
spection.

SUITLAND DAIRY,

E. L. HILL, Proprietor.
Suitland, Maryland.
Established 1898. Pure milk straight from
the farm delivered every morning.
Milk for Babies and Children a specialty.

CHILLUM FARM DAIRY,

WM. McKAY, Proprietor.
Woodburn, (Terra Cotta), D. C.
Established 1880. I serve pure milk right
from the farm every morning.
I think the best is none too good for
my customers.

Douglas Place Farm Dairy

EDW. PARKMAN, Proprietor.
Douglas Place, Benning Road, D. C.
Established 1894. I spare neither pains
nor expense in trying to produce milk that
is a No. 1 in quality. Plant always open to
inspection.

TERRELL'S DAIRY.

F. TERRELL, Proprietor.
Arlington, Virginia.
Established 1891. I serve milk straight
from the farm every morning. My milk will
stand the test every time.

Glen Ellen Farm Dairy,

GEO. T. KNOTT, Proprietor.
Conduit Road, D. C.
Established 1888. Milk from my dairy is
guaranteed to be both clean and pure.
I always solicit the closest inspection.

GREEN HILL DAIRY,

W. B. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.
Riggs Farm, Maryland.
(P. O. Address, Chillum, Md.)
Established 1898. I serve pure milk straight
from the old established Riggs Farm every
morning. Come out and inspect the place
at any time.

PAYNE'S FARM DAIRY,

M. J. PAYNE, Proprietor.
Bladensburg, - - - Maryland.
Established 1896. It is my aim to serve
my customers with the very best quality
of milk. I invite an inspection at any
time.

PALISADES DAIRY,

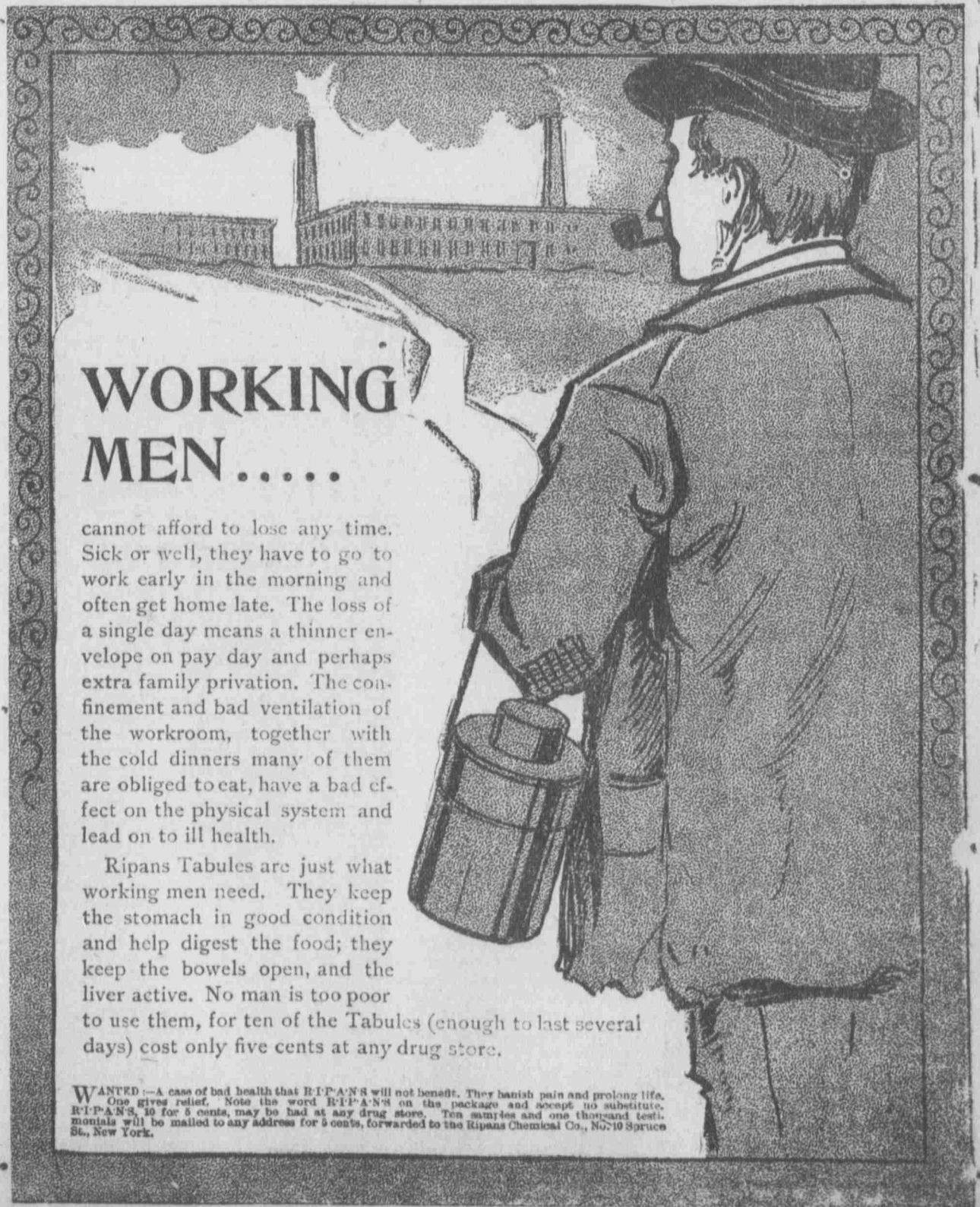
W. L. MALONE, Proprietor.
Conduit Road, D. C.
Established 1892. Pure milk and cream
served in any part of the city every mor-
ning. All orders by mail promptly
attended to.

PERSISTENT ADVERTISING

BRINGS SUCCESS.

Your Advertisement
in this Space would
be seen by many
readers.

IF YOU WANT TRADE,
SECURE THE SPACE.



**WORKING
MEN.....**

cannot afford to lose any time.
Sick or well, they have to go to
work early in the morning and
often get home late. The loss of
a single day means a thinner en-
velope on pay day and perhaps
extra family privation. The con-
finement and bad ventilation of
the workroom, together with
the cold dinners many of them
are obliged to eat, have a bad ef-
fect on the physical system and
lead on to ill health.

Ripans Tabules are just what
working men need. They keep
the stomach in good condition
and help digest the food; they
keep the bowels open, and the
liver active. No man is too poor
to use them, for ten of the Tabules (enough to last several
days) cost only five cents at any drug store.

WANTED.—A case of bad health that R-IP-A-N-S will not benefit. They banish pain and prolong life.
One gives relief. Note the word R-IP-A-N-S on the package and accept no substitute.
R-IP-A-N-S is for 5 cents, may be had at any drug store. Ten samples and one thorough test-
monial will be mailed to any address for 5 cents, forwarded to the Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce
St., New York.